WHAT DR. BARNARD SAYS OF THE SYSTEM.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES-PROVESSOR BURGESS GIVES AN OPINION.

The Columbia College trustees are far more conservative in regard to innovations in the curriculum that the Harvard Board, more even than that of Prince-ton. For years President Barnard had shown in his an-nual reports to the Board, in many public addresses, in agazine articles and elsewhere, the wisdom of a judicious elective system. But it was not till 1881 that the system was generally introduced into the two upper classes. The new scheme has given such eatisfaction that in November last the trustees adopted the following

resolution:

Resoluted. That it is not expedient to introduce elective courses into the Freshman and Sophomore classes or additional elective studies.

Resolved, That the following be the arrangement of studies for the junior class—ten hours a week throughout the year obligatory as follows:

Grack, throughout the year..... English
History and Political Economy...
Logic and Faychology Twelve hours a week throughout the year elective, of which five must be taken: Greek, throughout the year. ical Geometry and Mechanics.

eed. That the studies of the senior year be

entirely elective.

It was not intended that the new arrangement should take effect until next year but a change being necessary in the studies of the senior class, its position to have the new plan put in practice, so far as that class was con cerned, was granted by the trustees at the beginning of the present term. Dr. Barnard was invited by the presof the Nineteenth Century Club to take part in the recent discussion with Presidents Eliot and n he declined to do so, Mr. Palmer asked him to prepare a paper on the subject of electives to be read at the Owing to his press of duties he was also obliged to excuse himself from this. To a TRIBUNE re-

porter, in referring to the opinions advanced in the de-Date and the comments on them, he said :

porter, in referring to the opinions advanced in the debate and the comments on them, he said:

President Eliot seems to propose to convert the American college (Harvard College at lenst) into a German university. He says nothing about the preliminary cultive which is necessary to fit a man for the university, but speaks vaguely of the "schools" as the proper place for the elementary preparation. Yet the German system embraces gymansia, the equivalent of our college; and real schools, the equivalent of our college; and real schools, the equivalent of our polytechnic institutions; and no native German is allowed to enter a university who has not pussed through an institution of one or the other of these classes.

One point made by General Webb, in The Tribune, has been noticed as a strong hit, whereas it strikes me as no hit at ail, but an observation not in the least to the purpose. It is that young men at eighteen are incapable of choosing their subjects of study judiciously, because they are seen to be uncertain of a choice of profession much later—a fact illustrated by reference to the case of Charles Francis Adams, jr., himself. Now the case are not in the least parallel. A man with a taste for science may find it hard to decide between half a dozen scientific professions, but he will have no doubt whatever about his preference for science as a study over literature, philosophy, or linguistics. No teacher is ever in any doubt about the natural aptitudes of a pupil who has been for some time under his instruction, though he might greatly doubt what career in life to recommend to him to pursue.

Dr. Barnard added that he had fully discussed the sub-Dr. Barnard added that he had fully discussed the sub-

ject in a paper read before the Regents of the University of New-York, from which the following is an abstract : of New-York, from which the following is an abstract:
Every new subject of study which has been admitted
in the college course since the century began has been
admitted in acknowledged violation of the theory on
which the course is assumed to have been originally
founded. Chemistry has been admitted, for instance,
into the course, on the ground that it is important that
avery well educated man should know something about
the clementary composition of the matter which surrounds him; anatomy and physiology, because he ought
to understand the structure of his own frame and the
functions of its several organs; and mineralogy, geology. understand the structure of his own frame and the ctions of its several organs; and minerulogy, geology, my, physics, etc., for similar utilitarian reasons. So it is the multiplicity of subjects at present taught as estroy altogether, especially in later years, the char-relamed for the collegiate course as a system of stal distribute.

mental discipline.

It is time, as it appears to me, that we should revise our theory of collegiate education, with a view to make it conform a little more nearly to our actual practice; or that we should modify our practice to make it harmonize more nearly with our theory. The most judicious course apparently would be to admit, to some extent, both species of change at the same time; and with this would necessarily follow the introduction into the system of instruction of the element of plasticity, peralting it to be varied in its character to accommodate the extremeles of different minus. The destripe that all caies of different minds. The doctrine that an varof mind may be profinably subjected to the same
onal regimen is a doctrine which is not
admit, unless we confine its applicathe most elementary stages. The
over of education is not that theory which aims
edity to secure for all minds identically the same
tion of development and to force every mind mine
ely the same mondit; but that, on the other hand,
unficipates as mevitable, differences which no exunficipates can ever compel affectually to disliminatures can ever compel affectually to dis-

permitted to follow the heat which his previous training has served to develop, his choice will fall upon those studies which are in harmony with his vent without any reference to the question whether they are, in the common sense of the word, "easy" studies or "difficult." For these terms "easy" and "difficult" as applied to natiters which concern the understanding, admit of two quite different modes of definition. No mental pursuit is easy if it be distasteful, no matter how small the labors its prosecution demands; and no studiar pursuit is difficult if pleasing, even though to follow it may exact the severest and the most persistently sustained exercise of the feacilies. And in corroboration of the truth of this proposition, it may here be stated that, in Columbia Codiege, under the system which permits the members of the senior class to select, for the most part, studies which they prefer to pursue, there is no lack of volunteers for a subject commonly reported to be so difficult and forbidding as the calculus, or as one are as the metaphysics; nor is there, on the other hand, any observable predominance in the number who select a branch so fascinating as physics, or so practical as technology or chemistry.

The significant in fact, approximately equal

as branch so fascinating as physics, or so practical as technology or chemistry. The distribution has been, in fact, approximately equal among all the studies presented for option. And this result is one which we may reasonably look for when parallel courses of study are offered to the choice of the studied during the later year of the academic course, whatever might be true if the offer were made at the beginning. For the effect of the early years of training is to bring out the character of each individual mixed, and to determine what are its native idiosyncracies and what it is possible to make of it. And though the doctrine that all the faculties of all minds should be developed as far as possible by appropriate educational exercise and discipline is a true doctrine, yet the doctrine that all faculties of all minds are equally capable of development is a fallacy which no enlightened educator will think of maintaining.

ties of all minds are equally capable of development is a fallacy which no calightened educator will think of maintaining.

That every faculty should receive its fair amount of festering attention is certainly just and right, but to expect that this fair amount or that any amount of individual an equal power or chance of success in any given direction—as, for instance, in poetry or mathematical research, is as unreasonable as to expect that every saping in a nursery may, by proper care, be made equally proline of fruit. After all that has been said about the development, and of the duty of shaping the sducational culture with a view to secure such a development, the development, and of the duty of shaping the sducational culture with a view to secure such a development, the complete in the said shaping the sale and a liminal develop themselves unayimmetrically, just as certainly as that different minerals crystallize into didrent geometrical figures; and that it is just as hopeless for the educationist to look fer that deal conformity and perfection of mental proportion among his pupils which has been so much insisted on as the end at which education should aim, as it would be for the chemist to attempt by his science to compel all his saits to crystallize into objects.

The great evil of the invariable curriculum of study in our cologes at the present time is that it makes it impossible, at least after the end of the second year of the course, to teach any subject with satisfactory theroughness. From an examination of the programme of instruction in Columbia College for the junior and senior years I select my own college rather than another, that my remarks may not seem invidious. It appears that if every student were compelled to take every subject, and if to every subject should be given an equal proportion of the available time, no single subject, if pursued continuously, could occupy a longer period than about a month. How is time, no single subject is not an appear for the will be a that of things as this

VIEWS OF PROFESSOR BURGESS.

Professor John W. Burgess, when asked his opinion of
the scheme to allow students to elect their own studies,

the scheme to allow students to elect their own studies, said:

There is no doubt that, in the university, all studies should be elective. That is one of the features of the university as distinguished from the college, or the gynnasium. Now, one question is, Whether the American college is a university I do not think it is. The German university is composed of four faculties—theology, jurispradence, medicine and philosophy, the latter comprehending all the branches of learning that are excluded from the others. The philosophical faculty is the life of the university, It is the foundation of everything further. Without it the clogy becomes a dreary dogmatism, have a withering letter and medicine a dangerous empiricism. It is possible to have a school of theology, of law, or of medicine, which is no university faculty of theology, is we'r medicine at all. In fact most of these schools in the United States are not; for the reason that there is no philosophical faculty connected with them to furnish the broad pass of psychology, logic, history, literature, philosophical aculties that the decrease of natural science, etc. When the student enters the German University he matriculated with the professional faculties which be may choose, and attends the lectures in the Philosophical Faculty which are upon subjects connected with his special study. Few, except those who wish to become teachers, publicists, acientists, etc., matriculate directly with the Philosophical Faculty. Our college in its attempt to become a university would only be the Philosophical Faculty. If the college is that then the elective method should be applied; if it is partly this, then the elective method should be applied; if it is partly this, then the elective method should be applied; if it is partly this, then the elective method should be applied; if it

knowledge in every direction. To be qualified to enter upon this work—to be fitted for the university—the student must be able to make use of the material which is necessary to make original investigation. This material lies hidden in the literature of various nations. The student must be taught a therough knowledge of Greek, lengths language; a good reading knowledge of Greek, Latin. German and French; the pure mathematics to calculus; the elements of the natural sciences, and the elements of universal history and general literature. This secondary education will make a curriculum of seven to nine years, and in it the student should have no choice as to his studies. I do not think that the American colleges requires sufficient preparation of this kind to fit the student for university work. The New-England colleges are also to university work. The New-England colleges are also to university work. The western colleges four. This practical observation has led to the introduction in Columbia College of elective studies in the semior year, and the addition of two graduate years, that we call our Philosophical Faculty.

The solution of the question is that the State should take held of this secondary education and add two or three years to the courses of the academies and high schools, could be sustained in every considerable town at a cost to each of \$25.000 a year for teachers. The State could also enforce that uniformity in the gymnasia which is needed in a disciplinary course.

One word as to Harvard: I think that President Eliot will soon find that he will lose the greater part of his students after the first year, because they will conceive the idea that they have acquired a sufficient preparation for the pursuit of these especial professional studies of law, medicine or theology to which they intend to devote themselves, and will think that they can get along without the study of the branches of the Philosophical Faculty, which has displaced the last three of the traditional four years of the college curricu

DEMOCRATIC DISCORD IN TEXAS.

RACE DISTINCTIONS CAUSE FOR CONTENTION-THE RIGHT OF NEGROES TO SIT ON JURIES.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 21.-Attention is being directed to the excesses of war politicians, adroit in policy and crafty in strategy, but wedded to the past and willing to electrify its ideas into action, wherever evasion of direct collision with the Constitution is possible. Disciplinary measures have been established by them for the subordination of the party, requiring the machine to run over all who declined to run with it, and directing the shooting of all deserters. They have shaped their policy to suit the planters. Thus in Texas, abor, without regard to race, color or previous condiion, is compelled to render gratuitous service in repair of the public roads and in attendance at Court as witnesses for the State, while the planter finds a satisfactory substitute for the slave-labor of ante-bellum times in letails from the penitentiaries, to keep up the supply of which many misdemeanors have been purposely magni-

The Hon. O. M. Roberts, ex-president of the Texas Secession Convention, while Supreme Court Judge eight years ago, ruled that State officers were not subject to writs of mandamus or injunction. The decision was ntended to apply to an election contest in Harrison Under it, while the United States could not be prevented from installing the officers elected, it could not, because of its courts conforming in their practice to that of State Courts, compel the Controller to issue warrants for the officers' salaries, to the Treasurer to honor the warrant if issued. Later on, when the Supreme Judge had become the Governor of Texas, he found his staft full of antagonism regarding their respective rights and duties. The Commissioner of the Land Office, be-lieving that the law directing the sale of school land was at variance with Henry George's ideas, suddenly withdrew 32,000,000 acres from market and tied it up; the Controller refused to laste warrants on vouchers signed by the Governor directing payment of a portion of the University fund to the support of the colored Normal School; and the several heads of departments charged with the investment of trust receipts in interest-bearing bonds, found themselves competing in Wall Street for the purchase of their own State's bonds, which they succeeded in running up from below par at 140.

Against such excesses a spirit of resistance has been growing for years. The most important of these was leveloped here recently by Judge Schubl, formerly a Jewish Rabbi, famous for his tearning and liberal ideas, who, contrary to Democratic usages in North Texas, rielded to the entreaties of a negress on trial for her berty to have some colored jurors impanelled. The action of the judge set a portion of the Democratic press to howling, but also called out a manifesto from the Hon. J. B. Simpson, one of the ablest, wealthiest and

impson: The strictures upon the action of Justice Schuhl in im The strictures upon the action of Justice Schuhl in impanelling negro jurors in his court, but serves to illustrate the strength of old prejudices and possibly the injustice that is being done the colored race in the South. White Dr. Schuhl's action in personally summoning colored purors, if in fact he did so, may have been illegal and unbecoming the dignity of a judge, yet he seems at least to have been netuated by a principle of perfect justice. This desiral of trial by jury here in Texas to 200,000 penple conceded to be nominally clothed with every right of the clithen, forces itself upon our attention and challenges the conscience to say that it is right. Speaking the convictions entercained for some years, Leannot say that the Innominous distinction against the colored more distinguish presented for an our sense.

years to come. But after all the question is not so much the negro as it is the effect upon Texas development of class distinctions and class rule. Mr. Simpson and thousands like him attribute to a selfish, contracted policy the fact that while the North is loaning money at four per cent interest, there is not safficient capital in

four per cent interest, there is not sufficient capital in Texas to accommodate borrowers withing to pay 20 per cent, and the further fact that Texas with its immense cotion supply, time water power, cheap latter and proximity to Mexico, does not manufacture a yard of goods.

An interesting feature in the new departure is the determination of the negroes, already freely expressed, to have turned loose on the State a whole regiment of colored convicts on whose trials a negto juror was not permitted. They cite the case of Neal vs. Delawars (United States Supreme Court Reports) in which the vertilet for murder was reversed because the Shariff had refused to summon negro jurors, and are evidently preparing in an organized manner to empty the penitentiaries.

STREET-CAR MEN TALKING ABOUT A STRIKE. Car-drivers are not at all satisfied with Mr. Earle's bil', which has just passed the Assembly, limiting their hours a day to twelve. The bill in its present torm leaves them in a worse condition than before, they say. They are now able by working fifteen hours to make \$2 a day. If they are limited to twelve hours they cannot make over \$1 30 a day-a difference of

The steamship Oregon from Liverpool rived yesterday. The following were among her p sengers: R. P. Andrews, H. B. Ashmore, Erskine Be-idge, E. W. Blindloss, F. M. Blair, R. C. Bloomfield, and Mrs. C. C. Corbin, F. W. Cornell, John A. Crum, A. H. Dawbarn, E. W. Dent, F. S. Drummond, H. J. Fair-child, Captain O. G. Fowler, Captain John Gilbert, Gen-eral Gordon, Captain William Gordon, E. Brough Haleral Gordon, Captain William Gordon, E. Brough Halsey, J. McLure Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Helmann, D. MoD. Hodson, Mrs. B. W. Hoyt, Clarence M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jasin, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Keith, J. J. Kannedy, Captain James H. Killeran, Tyier B. Killg. Colonel W. E. Kisselburgh, Gosta Krasmer, Mr. and Mrs. William Landsey, A. B. Legase, John W. Mackay, J. G. Mellwraith, Admiral Montero, Captain R. L. Ogden, Dante Osmani, Colonel H. S. Palmer, Charles P. Palmer, L. de Reuterskiold, Swedish Ambassador to Washington; George W. Rooseveit, United States Consul at Bordeaux; T. Sanchez, John B. Sarfori, Captain George P. Spaining, G. W. Street and Thomas Swan.

The steamer Ceitle brought H. Burdett, W. B. Bigelow, J. R. Callender, J. T. Crostey, James Crudg, Juan Esteva, W. J. Hughes, L. H. Ingram, R. L. Lee, William MacGregor, Duncan McInnes, W. A. Murrny, Henry Hewitt, E. J. Hovarth, H. A. Holmes, C. T. Hunter, and H. A. Wickham.

Among the passengers brought by the City of Rich.

Michiam.

Among the passengers brought by the City of Richmond were R. A. Arnold, H. W. Armstrong, Richard Ferrier, C. P. Fuller, H. A. Fowler, fac Rev. M. S. Grady, Grorge Leigh, Charles S. Nelson, Dr. E. Pynchon, S. F. Sherman and J. K. Sullwell.

STATE LEGISLATION.

BILLS AWAITING CONSIDERATION. PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS -- NEW-

YORK AND BROOKLYN MATTERS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 8 .- Now that President Cleve-

land is housed in Washington, instead of at the Towner mansion in this city, the members of the Legislature may be able to pay attention to State legislation rather than to National politics. The Legislature has done little, thus far, owing to members being so keenly in-terested in the Cabinet intrigues. There is abundance of egislation proposed; and much of it would be of great value to the State if it could be enacted into law. The leading measure before the Legislature is the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Con-troller Chapin, by which future Controllers will be able, if it is adopted by the people, to convert the School Pund of \$5,000,000 into each and use its proceeds in les-sening taxation and paying off the State debt. The mendment has met with a favorable reception; indeed, there does not seem to be any opposition it. The Assembly Committee on Ways
Means, under Mr. Husted's management,
laboring to lessen the taxation this year.
appropriations of the Sapply bill and
General Appropriation bill have been gr in amount. General Husted stated on Friday that the result of this work would be that the tax rate for this year would be much less than for any year since the beginning of the War of

State taxation would be put at a much lower point than it will be if it were not for the appropri-ations for the support of State prisons. Al-ready the sum of \$500,000 has been appro-

for the prisons. Some of the Republican members of the Legislature, in view of this startling increase in the cost of supporting the prisons—last year they were a source of income to the State—are now favoring a re-submission to the people of the question of abolishing the contract labor system in the prisons. The Democrate, when they had the Legislature of 1883, adopted this course, they say, and now that the taxpayers of the State are conscious what a weight of taxation has come upon them, owing to the vote against contract labor, they are of the opinion that voters should have a chance of again expressing their judgment on the matter. If this is done, the Legislature will merely provide funds for supporting the convicts in idleness till the people give their decision at the fall election.

There are two more Constitutional amendments of importance before the people. One of them, presented by Mr. Heath, provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature and extends the term of the Governor to four years; the other, introduced by Mr. Oliver, forbids special legislation for cities. The last amendment was rejected by the Legislature of 1884.

There are few notable bills concerning New-York. The collet is that which permits the cancellation of those bonds of the Sinking Fund which have been fully redeemed. Another is that which reduces the number of proposed new parks in Westchester County and in the annexed district. The various bills intended to break down the Civil Service Reform law in New-York and Brocklyn by exempting fremen, policemen, and "honorably discharged soldiers and sailors" from examination as to their qualifications, thus far have met with no favor in the Legislature. It is suspected that the Democrats who have the bills in charge will try to get them through the Legislature under the cover of the condusion that prevails at the latter part of the session. The bill sweeping away the present Board of Brooklyn General Heath's Brooklyn reform bills, those that deprive the Register and Countrollers of

Adirondack forests.

The recommendations of the Fenement-House Commission have not yet been remarded by the passage of bills to carry out the suggestions.

NEW-YORK IS REPUBLICAN.

THE DEIFT OF PUBLIC SENUMENT AS SHOWN BY THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

From The Albany Beasing Journal.

The loss of the State of New-York by a plurality of barely 1,000 votes has had a wonderful effect upon the Republican party. Defeat has not discouraged, but has made the party conscious of the foily of factional differences. It has inspired the belief that united and aggressive the Republican party-can carry the State, were the election of last November to be repeated to-day, we have not a doubt that the Republicans would sweep the State by fully 50,000 majority. As it is they have male up their minds to redeem New York at the first opportunity. Never were they more in earnest or more aggressive. All the old divisions are forgotten in the intense desire to right a wrong and to bid out the follos and weaknesses of the past.

The spring elections tell a story with no uncertain voice. Thus far they have been held in forty-six of the sixty counties in the State. The result is a surprising and cheering revelation to Republicans. We append a vable in detail, prepared for The Journal by Mr. A. L. I allogs, of Oneonta, at present a clerk in the Senate.

	to make \$2 a day. If they are limited to twelve hours	Countles.	op.	i	gain.	0 T.	380
	they cannot make over \$1 30 a day-a difference of		200	-	5 1		-
	\$4 90 a week, more than enough to pay house rent.	Allegatiy	21	8	3	224	
f	The companies now claim that their employes do not	Bro. no.	22	10	9	**	**
6	work fifteen hours: but a fraction over cleven, which	25.0 (10.0 (1	(2/254)	- 0			
1-	to the time actually spent on the cars. A I will NE	with most converse.	3.19	7	ī		-
y	reporter talked yesterday with several drivers on	filterin treef	101	11		1	
y	different lines in this city. One who has "stood at	£75,000-275,000\$	3.40	8	12		
1-	cilierent ines in this city. One and account	/ Transau	101	12	1	***	
y	the brake for twenty years" said:	Cortland	10	4 10	-	***	**
9	"Some of the boys are talking up the strike, but	Delaware	14	5	4		**
C	they are mostly unmarried men. We old hands, who	Thatabass	1341	12	4		- 55
4	have got used to this kind of a life, cannot see very	Wala	22.4	28	12	3	**
0	much to find fault with. If the hours are reduced to	Enter	123	- 5	1	**	**
-	twelve, all the men who can will make over time.	Franklin	12	0.1	11	31	-
R.	There is in reality no Car Drivers' Union, but there is	Genesis	10	- 5	7	**	
t	author union which is of no consequence whatever,	Great.	4	10	3		
t	Award every stable in the city there are a lot of	Tropping:	3.69	9	2		
n	Law rootone or niggory, some of whom work cighton it	Tolf Photo	165	10	2		
8	hours a day when they can, and they would take our	(Company)	1.71	13	3		**
e	ears the moment we left them."	Levis	10	8	-3		
ii l	The reporter also talked with some of the drivers on	Madiagh	2/1	15	3		**
70	The reporter also thrace with some or the latter all of whom	Montgomery	***	32	4	***	
4	the Myrtle Avenue Line, in Brooklyn, all of whom	Chelia	91	99	- î	**	**
	seem to think that success will crown their efforts, if	Concord a way	1.4	13	- 3	2	
e	they strike. A driver said: "There are so few good	Chitaria	111	5	2		
y	drivers in Brooklyn that the companies cannot afford	C10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1		16		2	ï
ė	to lose us."	474 managed	1.7	11	**	**	- 1
d	"How about the conductors ?" he was asked.	otacgo	11	13	**	**	**
r.	"Humph!" he cjaculated shrugging his shoulders	Renasclast.	200	15	7.7	1	**
	significantly. "They will be foolish to strike, It does	St. Lawrence	15	7	**		**
0-	not require any skill to collect the fares. Halt of	Scholagini	41	12	-		
0-	not require any said to confect the rares. That or	hab which	- (3)	3		33	
r.	them don't know the names of the streets which the			3	3		
n	line crosses."	tite milion	1.191	13	3		
8.	The New York conductors say that they will not	Sullivan	- 8	- 6	- 1	ï	1
h	strike even if the drivers do. "This end of the ear is	Tioga. Tompginal	5	2	**	A	**
10	too soft a snap," said one, "and we have concluded to	Uister	10	16		6	
	stor with the company, for the simple reason that we	Washingtoni	1.750	1	- 1		
	goods not got back if we struck. There are hundreds	Warre	1 127	- 3	2		
0	of anniegats every week for this place, and in two	Weaming	1 10	7			
	hours every car would be supplied with a driver and	Yates	[0]	41	24	1	
- 3		Total	374	101	631	201	
of	conductor."	Net Republican gain.					- 7
8,	TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.	Republican majority, 1885					TOM
		Republican boards, 1880				2000	254
	The steamship Oregon from Liverpool ar-	Hepphican boards, 18 4					- 30
16	rived yesterday. The following were among her pas-	Democratic boards, lend,					
ie	sengers: R. P. Andrews, H. B. Ashmore, Erskine Bever-	Democratic boards, 1884	*****	*****	*****	*****	11
1-	idge, E. W. Blindloss, F. M. Blair, R. C. Bloomfield, Mr.	Tie boards, 18-5	*****	*****	*****	*****	1
6.		The state of the s					
ır	and Mrs. C. C. Corbin, F. W. Cornell, John A. Crum, A.	* Riennial election. # Same as last y	637.	r.I	nder	end	ent
600	tr Bawlinen E W. Dent F S. Drammond, H. J. Fatr-	Deabibition and Greenback.	STORE	100	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED STATE OF THE PERSON NAM	-	

Prohibition and Greenhack.

Prohibition and Greenback.

In the counties named, embracing fully three-fourths of the State, the Republicans elect 574 supervisors and the Democrats 401. This is a net Republican gain of 43 supervisors. The Democrats controlled 16 boards in 1884 and but 11 this year, while the Republican boards have increased from 29 in 1884 to 34 in 1885. Republicans gain Broome, Dutchess, Herkimer, Kings, Lewis, Seneca, Steuben and Sulltvan counties. They lose Eric, These figures show the drift of public sentiment, They go far toward proving that with wise and conservative action on the part of the Legislature this winter, and with a first-cluss State there in the field next full, New-York State can be sully redecaned. The outlook is decidedly more hopeful in New-York than it has been before in ten years.

before the roll call was half finished that the bill would pass. He saw, too, what nobody else did, that it would be impossible to engross the bill in time for the President's signature before 12 o'clock, the hour at which the XLVIIIth Congress would expire. Before the bill was handed to him he hastily prepared a copy, which was hurtedly transmitted to the President for his signature, and in this manner saved the bill from destruction. Had he chosen to await the ordinary course of events, the measure would have been lost.

THE CITY AND THE NEW PARKS.

MUST NEW-YORK PAY THEIR WHOLE COST ?

WESTCHESTER COUNTY IN THE ATTITUDE OF A BEG-GAR-INJUSTICE OF THE SCHEME. There is increasing opposition to the plan of stablishing parks in Westchester County at the expense of New-York City, and also to the project of taxing the entire city for parks in the Annexed District, instead of ssessing a part of the cost on the property benefited, as has been done in the case of all other parks previously laid out. Mayor Grace, Controller Loew and Con ration Counsel Lacombe have united in a memorial to the Legislature asking for the passage of the recently introduced to amend the passed a year ago on this subject. The Real Estate Exchange has appointed a committee which is also at work preparing a memorial to the Legislature on the subject. In the one sent to Albany by the Mayor, Controller and Corporation Counsel attention is called to the fact that

the proposed Pelham Park, which will contain 1,700

acres, is several miles from the New-York City line-

nearly nine miles from the Harlem River Bridge. The Bronx parkway, of 100 acres, is all in Westchester County, and the entire cost of the proposed improvement of Westchester property, amounting to many millions of dollars, will be levied upon State taxation would be put at a much lower point than it will be if it were not for the appropriations for the support of State prisons. Altered to this purpose by the Assembly and the Senate will be compelled to assent to the Senate will be compelled to assent to the Sill. Superintendent Baker, of the State Prisons. Informed the Assembly State Prison Committee on Thursday that 1,000 convicts are now idle owing to the expiration of contracts. He estimated that he would need \$2,500,000 by the time all the contracts expire, to support the prisons some of the Republican members of the Legislature, in view of this startling increase in the cost of supporting the prisons—last year they were a source of income to the State—are now favoring a re-submission to the people of the question of abolishing the contract labor system in the prisons. The Democrats, when they had the Legislature of 1883, adopted this coarse, they say, and now that the taxpayers of the State connections what a weight of taxation has come upor them, owing to the vote against contract labor, they are of the opinion that voters should have a chance of again expressing their indigment on the matter. If this is done, the Legislature will merely provide funds for supporting the convictes in idleness till the people give their decision at the fall election.

There are two more Constitutional amendments of two portance before the people. One of them, presented by Mr. Oliver, forbuds special legislature of 1884.

There are few notable bills conseering Now York. The Care introduced by Mr. Oliver, forbuds special legislature of 1884.

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John McClave, of No. 60 Cedar-si, who was one of the commissioners to lay out the Northern Boulevard, and who also projected and aided in earrying out the widening of Sixth and Seventh aves, and other public improvements in the northern part of the city, said in regard to the proposed new parks:

"I, in common with many of my friends, have been surprised to learn that a law is on the statute books which will compel this eity to pay for parks in Westchester County. I have been equally surprised to learn that those proposed new parks are to be laid out at the cost of the city, without assessing the surrounding property. I paid shout \$60,000 in assessments for Riverside Park. These parks will be of no benefit to owners of property in the lower part of the city, and yet the greater part of the expense will fall upon them.

"I hope there will be no repellition of past methods in appraising the property condemned. When I was a commissioner on such work, we appraised the condemned for its improvement was not made. It is the practice now to appraise the property condemned according to the value of the surrounding property after the park has been laid out. In that way the city was made to pay \$8.884, 125 for the land for Eliverside Park, while its actual value as appraised before the park was mapped out, was only \$1,000,000. For Morningside Park, \$1,548,553 was paid, although \$250,000 would have been a good price. People came to me before Maringside Park, while its around to get me to purchase lots there for them as a broker. I did so, and paid from \$100 to \$600 a lot. I dat not know what they wanted the land for, but when the park was made out and they get rom \$1,000,000 to \$5,000 a lot from the city, I understood the matter. These false valuations are the work of speculators and assessment he restained to get their valuations according to the restainance and piace their valuations according to the restainance and piace their valuations according to the

CHARLES E. EMERY TALKS ABOUT THE LETTER TO THE STEAM HEATING COMPANY. Charles E. Emery, the superintendent of the

New-York Steam Heating Company, was seen by a Tempush reporter yesterds at his home, No. 370 breene-ave., Brooklyn, and was asked what answer he intended to make to the sharp letter of Commissioner Squire published in yesterday's Thinuxe,

ave no wish to get into a dispute with the Department of Public Works," he said, "but when I read the letter last night I determined to write a reply which I would submit to the officers of my company for revision. I have not written it yet. Mr. Squire is laboring under a false impression. As to the complaints about the hole at Thirty-third-st, and Fifth-ave, he is mistaken. There is a depression in the pavement in Thirty-fourth-st., opposite Mrs. Stevart's house. When we were laying pipes through Pifth-ave, last fail we came to a vein of rock, which was full of water, at Thirty-fourth-st. All the houses in that neighborhood are built on this damp, seamy strata of rock. There is even a natural well in the basement of Mrs. Stewart's house that supplies the family with water. Steam pipes cannot be laid in this sort of rock without a drainage pipe, and we began in October to lay a drainage pipe through Thirty-fourth-st. We were right under Mrs. Astor's windows and were going slow when Judge Hilloo's son came there one day and had a fuss with our foreman. He ordered him to quit work. This began the trouble which followed. Judge Hillon get out an injunction and we slid not finish the work until Decomber. Than our circh that we filled in the hole with was frozen. Of course, when the warm weather came the rozen dirt melted and sunk down, making the hole of which he says there is complaint. We anticipated this shrinking and left dirt there to nill it up with, and the hole will us filled to-morrow. We did the best we could, and are not responsible for the weather."

"I have always been of the opinion, and numbers of other engineers have thought likewise, that the concrete foundation on Broadway is a cholera and yellow fever breeder, and that it was the policy of the Public Works Department not to replace it when it was foundary in the concrete, and that it was the policy of the Public Works Department not to replace it when it was foundary in a thore and is held, to be a fruitful cause of disease. Moreover, the gas companies have never been required to replace the concrete when they are were been required to replace the concrete when they are the surface and the refuse of the street and is held, to be a fruitful cause of disease. Moreover, the gas companies have never been required to replace the concrete when they are the surface and the was never required to replace the concrete."

"Is that Mr. Cu a depression in the pavement in Thirty-fourth-st., oppoatte Mrs. Stewart's house. When we were laying pipes

" Is that Mr. Cunningham of \$999 notoriety P' asked "Is that Mr. Canningham, Commissioner Thompson's friend. When the Western Union had digging to do they secured the services of Thompson's friends. Commissioner Squite is a new men and I think he has been infield. Its has probably been teld by some of his inspectors that notice was sent to me to repair the sink in Thirty-fourth at, but as a matter of fact no notice was ever received by ma."

PLANS OF LOCAL BASEBALL NINES.

Both the local clubs now have games schedaled for them up to the close of the season in October. The championship season of the Metropolitan Club will begin on April 18, while the Lengue's championship season begins on May 10. A series of exhibition games have aircudy been arranged in which either the Metro-politan or local League club will take part, beginning on March 28, when the New-York and Manhattan College nines open the season at the Polo Grounds. The members of the two local clubs have been informed that they are expected to report in this city for duty on March 23 Manager Mutrio expects to take the League club on a tour through the Eastern States when not playing here during April. The games arranged before the regular championship season begins are as follows: March 28-New-York vs. Jaspers, of Manhattan Col-

ege, Polo Grounds. April 2-Metropolitan vs. Yale College, Polo Grounds. April 4 and 7-New-York vs. Metropolitan, Polo April 9 Metropolitan vs. Jersey City, Jersey City, April 9 and 11 New-York vs. Metropolitan, Polo

April 13 and 14-Metropolitan vs. Boston, Polo

April 13 and 14—Metropolitan vs. Boston, Polo 43 supervisors. The Democrats controlled 16 hoards in 1884 and but 11 this year, while the Republican bourds have increased from 29 in 1884 to 34 in 1885. Republicans gain Broome, Dutchess, Merkinger, Kings, Lewis, Seneca, Steuben and Sullivan counties. They lose Eric, Bensselaer and Ubter. Fulton County, which was Democratic last spring, has a tie board this year.

These figures show the drift of public sentiment, They go far toward proving that with wise and conservative action on the part of the Legislature this winter, and with a first-class State ticker in the field next full, New-York State can be fully redecined. The outlook is decidedly more hopeful in New-York than it has been before in the years.

THE GRANT BILL SAVED BY A COPPERHEAD.

When the [Grant retirement] bill came, over from the Senate, Mt. Neece, of illinois, chairman of the Goumittee on Enrolled Bills, voted against it. Mr. Neoce is a Democrat, and was known during the war as a copperhead of the strongest type. He saw, however,

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS. | beside the above a collection of Limoges and other earlibrary."

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES. NOTES OF COMING EXHIBITIONS - MEISSONIER'S "1807" IN DANGER-ART NEWS HERR AND OUT

OF TOWN.

It is more than possible that the Society of perican Artists will hold no exhibition this spring. For some time there have been rumors of various disagreements among the members of the Society and artists have stated unhesitatingly that the last exhibition has have stated unnestratingly that the last exhibition has been held. Last year the Society after retusing to accept the terms of the American Art Association was obliged to yield to the conditions of the Academy and its exhibi-tion was a metaneholy failure. This year the American Art Galleries will be occupied during April and a part of May by the Prize Fund Exhibition. The society will be unable to secure a satisfactory gallery from a dealer, for an attempt of this kind was vainly made last year. It has been suggested that the exhibition might be held at the Metropolitan Museum, but it would be next to im-possible to obtain sufficient room, even if the requisite permission were granted, and the sales would be more insignificant than usual. Two courses seem open to the society, either to repeat last year's disastrous experience of exhibiting in the Academy after the close of the season, or to return to the Broadway sales gallery which was used some five years ago. It is plain that the society is suffering from the lack of a regular place of exhibition as well as from the dissensions of its members. Some of the artises who were smong the original members and who materially strengthened its exhibitions, no lenger take an active part in its proceedings. There is the usual talk of "eliques" and "favoritism," and the idea is advanced that the standard of the society has been lowered by an injudicious increase in the membership.

The society originated as the direct expression of certain progressive ideas in art, and it introduced a much-needed leaven into American art. It held for some years the best oil exhibitions of the season and its influence was stimulating and beneficial. That it should degenerate into a representation by such a collection of friv-olities as was shown last year, and should be on the

point of disrugition through petty quarrels, is not

reditable to the sincerity of the members and is most

discouraging to the society's Priends. If the society does not hold an exhibition this season the Academy and Prize Fund exhibitions will be the gainers. The indications are that the former will preserve its usual character with a few new departeres due to the competition for the Hallgarten and Clarke prizes. Any one who expects to see in the Prize Fund exhibition a collection of masterpleces will undoubtedly be disappointed. But the exhibition promises to be a good one. Some artists complain that they have not been allowed sufficient time for the preparation of their pictures. They say that a notice of three or four months is not enough, although this is all the time ordinarily given to paintings for the Academy. One artist resident abroad writes that in November he heard that this exhibition was to be postponed to the fail. In December he received word that it would be held in the spring, and he says that he can only allow himself five or six weeks for his pleture. He states that other patners living abroad feel that the notice has been too short, although they warmly approve the object of the exhibition. Some local artists express a reluctance to expose themselves to failure in a "competition," forgetting that the exhibition is not intended to be a mere competition, but is rather meant to afford a suitable opportunity for the selection of such pictures as may be deemed desirable acquisitions for various museums. selection in which artists are not represented. But such eriticisms must be indefinite until the composition of the committee is made known. After all, the chief purpose of the exhibition is to stimulate interest in American art and encourage the buying of American paintings,-a purpose which would seem well calculated to enlist th co-operation of artists.

The finest example of Meissonier in this country, and one of the artist's masterpieces, is the 1807" in the gallery of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. This famous picture is becoming badly cracked, although approach the trouble can be easily remedied. The cracking a principally in the lower part of the picture on the pectator's right, and the network of cracks is most otlecable on the horses ridden by the calrassiers who are charging past Napoleon. The probable reason is that the picture was variathed before it was quite dry. To effect its complete renovation it will be necessary fill the cracks with the appropriate coloring, applying another coat of varnish after the canvas is thoroughly dried. At present the cracks are comparatively small, but their presence indicates the necessity of prompt action to preserve from serious injury a work in which all art-lovers are interested. The characteristics of the pleture will be readily recalled. It has been described as "a page of triumph." and the "1814" as "a page of defeat." The "1807" deplets a review at Friedland. Napoleon, surrounded by his marshals, Bessieres, Durce, and Berthier, atts upon his horse, on a bit of rising round in the centre of the scene, proudly lifting his hat in response to the cheers of a regiment of culrassiers who charge by him with brandished swords. On the left Nansouty waits with his division, and behind the Emperer are the close ranks of the "Old Guard," distin-guished by their black grenadier caps. Other regiments and squadrons stratch away in the distance. The brilliant acene is bathed in light which is reflected from the multitude of glittering swords and helmets. The ground is trampled bare save for a field of tye which is cing laid low by the rush of the cuirsusters. It is their charge which imparts the indescribable spirit and scree to the painting. Melasonier devoted inmaself to the pleture more or less for filteen years. Every figure was studied from a living model and all the morses were modelled in wax. The "1807" is further remarkable as showing the artist's ability to render action, and the effects of out-door light, something which critics declared impossible for him before he painties 'La Rice' and the "Portrait of a Secgoant." This pleture, waich is some six foot long by three high, occapies one of the centres "in Mrs. Siewart's galiery. At the east of the gattery hang Roya Bonhear's famons "Horse Fair," and an immense painting of a nerd of cattle in a forest glade by Auguste Bonneur. Opposite the "1807" is Hongerman's "Return from the Burvest," and near it are Portraity's "serpent Charmen," a replica, and his last work, "La Playe de Portica." A replica of Piloty's "Thinselds at the Frimmpa of Germanicus," Gerome's "Polico Vero," a portrait of Meissonier painted by himself, Mr. F. E. Church's upright painting of Niagara, and Mr. Hantington's "Republican boart," are some of the familiarly known paintings in the gallery, it may be added that the admission of visitors is impossible. charge which imparts the indescribable spirit and scree

One of the oldest private collections of paintings in the city is soon to pass under the hammer. The late W. H. Aspinwall in the course of a long residence abread collected nearly loo pictures which for some years have hung in the gailery of his former home at University-place and Tenthast. The collection, has many others formed about the same time, is composed entirely of old pictures. This is perhaps the last large collection of the kind. The Durr collection which was presented to the New-York Historical Society was somewhat similar in character. In the Aspinwall gallery there are two paintings which are attributed to Rembrandt, and others assigned to Martillo, Teniers, Terburg and Gerard Bouw. A large portrait of Chirics I. is considered to have been painted by Van Dyek, which is not impossible, since Van Dyek painted several portraits of King Charles. Smita's Catalogue Raisondure of Tenish and Dutch Painters mentions the enormous number of 950 works by this artist. But the authenticity of old pictures is not easily determined, as was pointed out in ast Monday's Tanneys. It is understood that the Aspinwall collection will be piaced upon exhibition in the course of the spring. One of the oldest private collections of paintings in

The Sency collection, which was discussed in The Therenes of March 2, will be publicly exhibited at the American Art Galleries from March 16, Monday next, to April 1. Invitations have been issued to an alternoon and evening private view on Saturday next. The sale will take place at Chickering Hall on the evenings of March 31 and April 1 and 2, at 7-30 o'clock.

Mr. Frank Fowler's portrait of Madame Modjeska is to Mr. Frank Fowler's portrait of Madame Modjeska is to be forwarded to London at her request and will probably be exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery. Mr. Fowler, according to The Critic, has been appointed Director of the Chantauqua Society of Fine Aris, which has been founded by the "Chautauqua Circle." The plan is to give lessons in drawing and painting by correspondence, and at the end of a two years course of study the pupils will receive diplorus and prizes will be awarded for the best work in the different classes. Messrs. R. S. Gifford, Thounas Moran and W. H. Low will act as a Committee of Award. Circulars may be obtained from Miss K. F. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J.

Kimball, Plainfield, N. J.

Two new pictures by Sanchez-Perrier, an always interesting member of the group of France-Spanish pointers, have been placed on exhibition at the gallery of Messus. Reichard & Co. The larger is a view of a quiet silvery river with white birches springing from the sandy bark on the right, a stretch of soft grayish green foliage along the river in the middle distance, and the appires of Seville earling the horizon line. The play of santight among the tranks of the birches and the green undergrowth is delightfully rendered, and the cool gray tones of the picture are restful and satisfying. The smaller example of this artist, called "The Alcala," is a study of an old mill with some careful detail painting in the trees on the left, a pool with a boat as an accent in the middle distance and a hill rising in the backgrounda well-balanced little composition, full of medent and agreeable in coloring. The subject of a new picture by Julien Dupré in this gallery is a peasant girl who is tending two cows in a very green meadow acainst a roughly modelled background decidedly crude in color. The red hamfkerenief twisted about her head, and the bright blue skirt are unpicasantly obtrusive. Other works recently shown are a eleverly painted head, "An Ensern woman," by Mr. F. A. Bridgman, a picture by Mr. D. R. Knight, and a hunting party by Moreau. Mr. A. H. Wy and has painted a forest glade with oright sandhine sifting down through the branches until the trees assume almost the brilliancy of antunn. Subject and coloring are slightly suggestive of Diaz, and the picture is a new departure for the artist.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The pictures belonging to the late Mr. H. G. Hohn will be sold at Christic's on March 19. They number no less than 900, by ancient and modern artists. Mr. Bohn's collection of ministures, also a large and fine one, numbering 650, will also be sold. The sais will occupy cloven days, and includes

AFTER THE LONG SKATE.

BAD CONDITION OF DONOVAN'S FOOT AND LEG-MADDOX'S MONEY TAKEN.

A crowd of men wearing pea-jackets and tight trousers occupied every available place in the Pus nam House yesterday. "Billy" Donovan, of Elmira tight trousers occupied every available place in the Pus-nam House yesterday. "Billy" Donovan, of Elmin, winner of the six-days' roller-shating race, was in bed on the third floor. The other contestants in the race made the house their headquarters. In Donovan's room were "Tom" Davis and "Happy Jack" Smith. Wess Donovan received his \$500 and the gold medal from the managers of the race on Saturday night he was taken to his room and put to bed. An hour and a half later he was awakened, rubbed down, and walked up and down the floor. He walked on his heels and stepped on his right foot as if it were sore. He still wore his stock-ings. He was put to bed again and allowed to sleep tos three hours. At five o'clock yesterday morning he was again roused and given a bath. again roused and given a bath,

again roused and given a bath,

This time his stockings were removed. The sight of his
right foot and leg made his trainer sick. On the inner
side of the foot, running from the ball almost to the base side of the foot, running from the ball almost to the base of the heel, was a blister. In the hollow of the foots hole had been worn. This was festered and inflamed. Bad as the foot looked, it was in fine condition compared win the leg. A couple of years ago Donovan fell over a wheelbarrow. It gave Donovan as knock on the shin, the hurt was neglected, the bone had been injured and for a long time the sore refused to heal. Pieces of bone cause out of their own accord. Finally the wound healed. When Donovan went on the track last Monday it e wore colored stockings. His exertions made them damp and the color left the stockings and clung to his legs. The continued friction opened the old sore on his leg. The coloring matter in his stockings entered the wound, which became red and inflamed. Lack of care in the beginning of the race caused an increase of inflammation. On the third day of the race his leg was in such a condition that his stockings could not be removed. Yesterday it was almost possible to see the shinbone through the frightful-looking hole.

Donovan awoke in the aftermoon, after a long sleep. He looked something like the boy whose long strides and determined look attracted attention on the beginning of the long race. His face had a sweep sweet still abnormally large, and his checks and the sides of the neck were still sunken.

Maddox wore slippers yesteriay. He took short steps and looked where he placed his feet. His under jaw hung loosely and his face had a woe-begone look. Be told his sorrowful tale in a crying voice. When he received his money, \$100,000 Saturday night, his arms were full of howers said skates and he handed the money for safe keeping to his busker, J. W. Stevens, of Boston. "Stevens," said Maddox, "spoke to me pleasantly at the finish but afterward abused me for not winning. This morning he handed me \$10 and and 'You can get home on that.' Morrison, my trainer, took the \$10 and here I am without a cent."

Stevens, said that Maddox had cost him more money than his prize amounted to a had been worn. This was festered and inflamed. Bad as

JOHN ROACH ON INTERESTING TOPICS. ENGLAND'S DANGERS IN WAR-THE SO-CALLED SUB-SIDY CLASS.

In speaking with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday in regard to the rumor that Russian agents in this country were about to purchase a large amount of war ber of ships John Ronch said: "I know nothing of it. I have seen or heard nothing that would lead me to think that the rumor was true." On the subject of a European war Mr. Roach said:

"I think England would be in a deplorable condition in does not use over one-sighth of the product of her factories. The other seven-eighths she carries to the parkets of the world. Her road to market is the bigh seas. She has cloven hundred millions of dollars invested in the steamships which carry these products.

Of these ships three-fourths are tramps, with a speed of
from eight to eleven knots only, and could be easily
destroyed. Now, any nation which could fit out a few
swifter-aiser could make such have among the more
chant feets of England that they would dare to move switterations could make such have among the more chant fleets of England that they would dare to move only under convoy of meno-twar. The result can be easil, forecast. Of the thousands of ships that now hear the England flor to every quarter of the globe, few could leave port. The expert trade would be practically stopped and her factories would have to shut down. Agent, England does not rake her own food. The ships which bear her manufactured goods to other nations bring back to her the means of feeding her population. Drive her merchant fleets from the season of the ships which her factories lide, her laborers out of work and food, if procurable at all, procurable only at prices beyond the reach of the people. And you must not forget also that England produces nothing but coal and true for her factories. England must have the world to sell to and to buy from, or she is ruined. Contrast her condition with the condition of this country. If we were at war we could, with a roof system of coast defence, hid defiance to the world. For we can feed and clothe and find employment for our population. We can live within our serves and grow rich."

As to the so-called subsidy clause in the noval approximation of the sibility of the second of the stability of the second of the second of the stability clause in the noval approximation of the solution of the second of the second of the second of the second of the stability of the second of the s

proposed by the contract of the carrying the United States and grow rica."

As to the so-called subsidy clause in the postal appropriation bill, Mr. Roach remarked: "The greatest amount of mouseness and misrepresentation has been talked and published. The bill provides, it is true, for the appropriation of \$400,000 is appropriated for carrying the mails. But only \$400,000 is appropriated for the foreign mail service of American ships. Now the Dingley bill did away with the old anjust system of foreign. American ships to take the mails at also, but made no provision for the carrying-on of the service. The clause in the appropriation bill, of which there has been so much talk, is simply this: It provides that the Postmaster-General shall offer to American foreign steamship lines, at open competition, the contract-for carrying the United States mails and award it to the line making the lowest bid. It further provides that it shall not pay more than fifty cents per mile for such service—a smaller compensation than is paid by any other nation for it."

White:

(AMADACAN COLORS OF The Country of the survice—of it."

CANADIAN BOATMEN WHO WERE IN EGYPT.

Alexander Corcoran, F. C. Miller, and L. H. Dangnay, three of the Canadian voyageurs who have been in the Sondan, were among the passengers by the steamship Oregon from Liverpool yesterday. One of them in speaking of the experiences of the voyagours in Egypt and the Soudan, said: "We got up the Nile as far as Korti. The cataracts of the Nile are exceedingly difficult. The currents and channels can never be depended on. The natives were not particularly friend ly, and when one of our boats was capsized in the rapids they would refuse to help until we paid them whatever they asked. The boats provided for us were of miser they asked. The boats provided for us were of miserable construction. They were built by contract in London and were the worst fever saw. Our food consisted
larsely of canned goods, but there was nothing to complain of on that scors. We were six months in the Soudan and the climate affected our health seriously. At
one time 15 per cent of the Canadians were in the
hospital. We all preferred the native boats for use on
the river to the ones which came out from England. The
Naval Erigade went up the rapids much facter than the
rest of the troops."

POOR BRUNO! POOR PULITZER!

Poor Bruno! poor Pulitzer! How unhappy the master who ewas such a dog! How unhappy the dog who has such a master! Bruno has disappeared again. Bruno is Joseph Pulitzer's large Newfoundland dog, which disappeared from the neighborhood of Gramercy Park in the recent political campaign, his brain having been affected by the excitement which then agitated that vicinity. Brano was returned to his master, and his many friends supposed that his mind had once more regained its normal condition. But, alas, politics is a mighty whiripool, and those who sport thoughtlessly upon its edge are caught by the eddying tide and swept into the seething abyss. Such has been the sad fate of Bruno. At the moment when victory perches upon his master's banners, when Bruno can look forward to a residence in Washington and to the congenial compan tonship of Congressmen's dogs, Senators' dogs, and even Cabinet ministers' dogs, Bruno again disappears and his master in despair causes a general alarm to be sent out to the whole police force for his recapture. But these who are acquainted with the disordered state of Brune's mind, have little hope that such measures will be successful. Brune is a December of the lower that who are acquainted with the disordered state of Brimos mind, have little hope that such measures will be successful. Brimo is a Democratic dog, and he knows that now there is a Democratic President, and that fat offices are to be distributed among Democrats. He has heard conversations between his master and Hubert O. Thompson in which Collectorships and Consulates and the revenues of these offices have been discussed. He has heard the master say that he intends to take care of his friends and that the "boys" should have a chance. All there things made so profound an impression upon Bruno's imagination that at last he began to ask aimself: "Why should I, too, not have a Consulate! I woman't go to Liverpool for I don't want to injure the prospect of my master's friend, but I might get some of the crumbs which fail from the table."

Bruno disappeared. Can it be doubtful whither he has gone I whither could a Democratic dog go in these palling days if not to the seat of the new administration. Undoubtedly Bruno has "joined the ceaseless caravant that moves to those mysterious realms where each shall take"—whatever the President shall see in to give him. The moral of this sad story is that evil communications corrupt good handners, and that a dog belonging to a Democratic Congressman cannot be expected to favor Civil Service reform.

FRUIT CROPS IN THE SOUTH

Sr. Louis, Mo., March S .- Advices from Mississippi and Arkansas regarding the strawborry erop are that owing to the wet and cold weather it will be backward, but the stands are well preserved and the

outlook is good for an average crop.

The prospect for peaches in Arkansus, Texas and Mississippi is good, but the crop will be late. Some damage has been done to tender varities, especially Crawfords, but the general yield promises well.